CALIFORNIA

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Labor and Consumers Given Greater 'Voice' On Code Authorities

The National Recovery Administration, National Labor Board, Section 7a and the N.R.A. compliance boards have furnished a set of hinges on which a new door has opened to better labor-management relations. Inside this door labor and management are sitting down at the same table, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

At the extreme right of this new line thus forming is found the code for the brewing industry, in which is provided a code authority of five members, of whom two shall be selected by the employees. Two are also selected by the members of the industry, and these four select a fifth impartial member, or the administrator selects him.

At the other end of the line stand such cases as that at Weirton. But these are being ironed out; and it is noted that one recalcitrant, the Harriman Mills in Tennessee, have begun negotiations with the union.

Both Sides Face to Face

The center of this line of development is undoubtedly forming on the point established by the President's solution of the Detroit auto dilemma. Note that this settlement brings the opposing parties—management and A. F. of L. representatives—face to face, on equal footing, to deal with facts, with power to act.

Now comes General Johnson's general order, for the formation of similar intra-code bodies, for the meeting and handling of labor complaints and labor troubles. To the extent to which these follow the actual pattern of the cotton textile method, and put labor's own people on these decision bodies, there will be accomplished the double purpose and result of actual representative democracy in self-government of industry, and the education of labor meeting and handling the responsibilities of industry.

Orders Committees Set Up

Johnson's order directed all industries operated under approved codes and which do not already have such agencies to immediately proceed to the creation of industrial relations committees or boards for the adjustment of labor complaints and disputes—another step toward administration for compliance and settling of disputes by industry itself.

Both moves were forecast by Johnson when, in opening the general public meetings in Washington on February 27, he asserted that with more than 90 per cent of industry and trade now under approved codes, N.R.A.'s attention would be devoted to problems of administration and policy which in the process of codification were necessarily left for later determination.

Advisers to Be Appointed

Among those problems he cited the necessity for "adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities" and "wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in connection with code administration."

In connection with his order Johnson announced that as soon as the Labor and Consumers' Advisory Boards submit lists of nominees he will appoint a labor and consumers' adviser to the administration member or members of code authorities.

Stage Employees' Union Demands Big Damages for Discrimination

Renewing its charges of conspiracy and violation of N.R.A. codes, Local No. 37 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of Hollywood, Calif., has filed an amended complaint in its suit for damages against film producers and two movie unions, asking $28,900,000.

The suit arose from the strike last summer of film workers. The producers are charged with discrimination in re-employing workers who went on strike, and with causing loss of membership in the alliance.

JIM IS PERSUASIVE

Recently the N.R.A. issued an order permitting the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City to operate a part of the time under a lower wage scale than is provided for the cotton garment code.

The Donnelly firm, says the Omaha "Unionist," is owned by the wife of former Senator James Reed, who is slated to run for the senate again this year.

Ever since the adoption of the code for the cotton garment industry Reed has been fighting for a modification of wages for the Kansas City firm.

Reed is now engaged as counsel for Wirt in the investigation of the farcical charges that Roosevelt's advisers are using him as a tool whereby the nation is to be turned over to the Bolsheviks, or some such fantastic scheme.

Auto Parts Employees Gain Increased Wage

Mediation by the Automobile Labor Board in the strike of the 4600 employees of the Motor Products Corporation at Detroit has resulted in an agreement providing a 10 per cent increase in wages and the decision of the strikers to return to work.

This dispute in one of the key industries in the automotive industry involved 18,000 workers of the Hudson Motor Company in an enforced lay-off. With the return of the employees of the Motor Products Corporation to work the way is paved for the return to work of the Hudson employees.

Added to problems of the mediators, says an Associated Press dispatch, were the walkout of 1700 employees of the Campbell, Wyant & Cannon foundry at Muskegon, Mich., makers of automotive castings, and continuation of the strike of 4600 at Nash automobile plants in Wisconsin.

Soft Coal Agreement Considered as Offset To Automobile Pact

Signing of the new wage and hour agreement for the Appalachian soft coal field and imposition of the agreement by the N.R.A. on the entire bituminous industry were events which, in their bearing upon general industrial trends, may prove equal in significance to the auto strike settlement, although the daily newspapers did not give the coal agreement equal prominence, according to an I. L. N. S. writer.

The coal agreement has a thirty-five-hour week, seven-hour day, $5 a day base wage, check-off, no company union, no works council, no exception to the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act as in the automobile code, and no "list of union members" provision.

Auto Settlement Ignored

The auto strike settlement was held to have some bearing upon future labor adjustments. The coal agreement upsets that theory completely. All of the brakes upon collective bargaining set up in the auto settlement are ignored. Labor spokesmen feel that those brakes will be largely ignored in other industries, at least in those industries where labor is strongly organized.

A factor that may greatly influence the trend toward a shorter work week as desired by the President is the thirty-five-hour week, because it pushes the hours below the thirty-six-hour standard which is now the objective of N.R.A.

The coal agreement's effect upon the Wagner bill must not be overlooked. It will strengthen the proponents of that measure. Congress has been flooded with propaganda against the Wagner bill; the auto strike settlement is now being used as the wedge of the present drive by manufacturers' and business men's associations.

Will Strengthen Labor Board

It is admitted in administration circles that the National Labor Board is essential to the N.R.A. set-up. It won't be abolished. But it must be strengthened if it is to function. Ergo, it will be strengthened.

The coal agreement has now offset the auto strike settlement in public reaction to the bill. Furthermore, the attack of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the "influence of labor" is not as impressive to the administration as it was after 1919, because its success at that time in keeping up hours and forcing down wages has been generally regarded as a factor in causing the depression. Since the arguments have not changed, they are largely discounted, and it is likely the administration will proceed in its own good time to get what it wants.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

President E. D. Vandeleur of the Labor Council delivered a radio address under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor Tuesday evening last. He spoke against the proposal for appointment rather than election of judges.

Mrs. Pinchot Assails Gen. Hugh Johnson As Wall Street's Aide

As a preface to her advocacy of the Wagner labor bill, which would outlaw employer-dominated "company unions," Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's governor, delivered a general asault on the N.R.A. administration in her state and accused General Hugh S. Johnson of having capitulated to "big business."

Appearing before the Senate Labor Committee on Friday of last week, Mrs. Pinchot announced her sympathy with the purposes of the National Recovery Act, but declared that the attitude of Johnson had been such as to make of the law a dead letter.

"I've heard of a Chinese general throwing down his arms, but not an American general. General Johnson, eager to build up the power and wealth of Wall Street, has done so at the expense of the worker-consumer," she said, and continued:

"Confident that General Johnson will not lift a finger to interfere, 'big business' has gone deliberately and systematically to work, without subterfuge, shamelessly to defy the government and to stamp out the organization of workers at any cost.

"The turning point of the N.R.A. occurred in the early part of last summer, when the Frick Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, refused to recognize United Mine Workers of America.

"Immediately the temper of the employers changed throughout the country. They got the significance of General Johnson's position even before the general public and the workers.

"They knew it was only the small corner grocery store or beauty shop without financial backing that need fear this doughty general—that 'big business' would be allowed to write its own codes and go its own way.

"They realized that Johnson had made up his mind to make a dead letter of all of the provisions in the law that protected the workers."

Mrs. Pinchot charged that "big business" had gone systematically about an attempt to stamp out organization of workers, "confident that General Johnson will not interfere."

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Stanford University Professors Protest Subversive Ordinances

Claiming that free speech and assembly are prohibited, that they tend to incite violence, and also that they are contrary to the spirit of the N.R.A., seven Stanford University professors and three instructors this week filed a protest with the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County against the anti-picketing ordinances recently adopted.

The signers of the protest urged naming of a neutral board to settle differences.

The Santa Clara County grand jury recently adopted a resolution approving the action of the supervisors in adopting the ordinances.

While Monterey County has rescinded its stringent anti-picketing ordinances at the request of George Creel, its neighboring county, San Benito, has passed a set of rabid anti-picketing ordinances.

Depression Affects Immigration In Practically All Countries

The depression has left practically no country in the world where work and wages are plentiful enough to attract immigrants. One country after another has put restrictions on immigration.

At the same time people who had emigrated from their own countries have been for one reason or another returning to them.

The International Labor Office reports that in practically every country in the world the numbers of persons leaving has lately fallen below the numbers of former emigrants now returning.

With what looks like the beginning of world recovery the tide in places shows signs of turning and the numbers of people going out to seek their fortunes in foreign lands may again exceed the numbers of those returning home.

THE CRUEL LANDLORD

Struggling Artist (being dunned for rent and endeavoring to put on a bold front)—Let me tell you this—in a few years' time people will look up at this miserable studio and say, "Cobalt, the artist, used to work there!" Landlord—If you don't pay your rent by tonight, they'll be able to say it tomorrow.—"The Humorist."

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Nelson Defies Foes To Appeal to People

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Hurling defiance at his enemies, Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chicago at the primary election to be held in April, 1935.

Nelson and eighteen other defendants have been on trial for two and a half months on charges of conspiracy to racketeer in the cleaning and dyeing industry. It is anticipated that it will take another month to finish the case.

Nelson is the attorney for the unions involved. He is being ably defended by Floyd B. Thompson, former chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The prosecution being unable to produce any substantial evidence to convict Nelson, Judge Thompson asked Judge Finnegan for a directed verdict, which Judge Finnegan, the trial judge, refused to grant.

Charging a political frame-up to ruin his reputation as an active trade unionist during the last twenty-five years, Nelson said:

"If it is politics they want, I'll give them more than they can stand. They are just trying to dirty me up. I shall carry the case to the people by acceding to the demands of many of my friends that I become a candidate for mayor next year. In that way we can acquaint the public with the identities of the real racketeers."

Edwin J. Raber, in charge of the prosecution of Nelson and the eighteen other defendants, is a close associate of Gordon L. Hostetter, executive secretary of the notorious Employers' Association of Chicago, which specializes in strike-breaking and the furnishing of agents provocateur and private detectives to employers who want to operate their plants on an "open shop" basis.

Conviction of Nelson seems extremely unlikely at this writing.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES REPORT

Placements during March, 1934, by the State Division of Employment Agencies are reported to have been 7314, of which 5495 were of males and 1819 females, according to William A. Granfield, chief of the division. This is an increase compared to March, 1933, of 57 per cent. Compared to February, 1934, the figures show an increase of 14.7 per cent. The figures include P.W.A. placements.

CARRIED HOME THE EVIDENCE

Wife—I've got you this bottle of hair tonic, darling. Husband—But my hair is all right. Wife—I know, but I want you to give it to your typist at the office; her hair is coming out rather badly.—"Humorist" (London).

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San Francisco Chinatown Sweatshops Described as "Hell-Holes"

A grim picture of conditions in San Francisco's Chinatown, with special reference to the garment industry, is painted by Rose Pesotta, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in an article in "Justice," the official organ of that union.

The writer gives a most encouraging resume of the activities of the San Francisco locals of Garment Workers and then launches into a description of conditions in Chinatown. Almost the entire skirt and blouse industry of the city, she says, is in the hands of the Chinese who operate their factories in Chinatown, employing a substantial number of workers "who at this writing have not been reached by the union."

Chinatown itself she describes as a district of "tenement sweatshops, with squalor, darkness and misery"—the "ground hog" or factory section of which is "a replica of the East Side tenement sweatshops of some thirty years ago." Miss Pesotta continues:

Sub-Cellar Workshops

"Three sub-cellars deep, where neither light nor air ever penetrates, where days and nights are spent under the dim lights of an electric bulb, you will find narrow garment factories, long lofts hardly wide enough to walk through between the sewing machines. Each machine is separated from its neighbor by a wooden wall, the size of a seated person. Thus the Chinese are observing privacy even in the shop, which, incidentally, keeps the girls from seeing or conversing with each other.

"In these holes, unfit for human habitation, heaps of overalls, corduroy pants, shirts, cotton dresses, children's dresses, pajamas, slacks, nurses' and waitresses' uniforms, shorts, undergarments, silk dresses, skirts and blouses, are manufactured by the thousand. At 8:30 in the evening some shops are still working, as the employer explained to us 'they came back to make the buttonholes' while his mother-in-law (!) is sewing on the buttons at home.

"No One Seems to Be Interested"

"That such 'factories' are allowed to exist in San Francisco under the city rules of sanitation and health is probably due to the secrecy with which the Chinese in this city have maintained themselves since the days of '49. The Chinese are great needle workers. Shoes, men's clothing, women's clothing, hats, etc., have been produced in Chinatown for years. No one seems to be interested in their welfare, as no one can get the confidence of the Chinese save their own, and among the employing class there are a number of politicians who dominate the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, their four newspapers and all local public opinion that amounts to anything.

"As we entered one of those holes we found women and children toiling over their work as late as 9 in the evening, and none seemed overanxious to tell who they were and what they were getting paid for their labor. In another hell-hole we found at 9 in the evening two men sleeping on a table from which machines had evidently been removed for the night. In most of the shops they were finishing out their work in the evening; in other places they were preparing work for the morning.

Skirt-Making Taken Over

"Since last August the skirt-making business appears to have vanished completely into the above-mentioned tenement shops, following the blouses, and both have not seen daylight since. As it is, they are turning them out by the thousands at such a cheap price that manufacturers who used to produce these skirts in San Francisco for years are compelled to close down their factories, throwing out into the streets hundreds of skirtmakers.

"This demoralization, of course, may not stop at skirts only, as dresses and cloaks could travel in the same direction. In one factory I saw a heap of bundled cut dresses ready for operation—I should say several hundred dresses—which might only be work for a few days for the workers who toil 'God's hours' for less than a pittance.

Whole Families at Work

"Whole families are engaged in the process of making garments—husband, wife, grandparents and grandchildren, who most likely do not get any remuneration for their labor. As to the hired help, they all keep to themselves. No one as yet has come to us with any report of complaints, but from the information I was able to gather, complaints there are, and plenty of them.

"This is the next task for the San Francisco Cloak and Dressmakers' Union—to bring the Chinese workers into the ranks of organized labor."

FILIPINO IMMIGRATION

Secretary Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor directs attention to another victory for the California labor movement. A letter which he has received from Congressman Welch briefly explains the successful campaign to bar the Filipinos from continental United States. Congressman Welch says:

"Now that the Philippine independence bill, containing Section 8, rigidly restricting the immigration of Filipinos into this country, has been passed by Congress and signed by the President, I want to write you a line of appreciation for the splendid co-operation you and the California State Federation of Labor have given me in support of this legislation. I am sending you under separate cover a marked copy of the bill. * * *

"You will notice that Section 8 of the bill provides for their complete exclusion, except for a quota of fifty annually, which is actually only one-half of the quota now allowed Japan and China. This exclusion becomes effective immediately upon the acceptance of the bill by the Filipinos when their legislature meets this summer.

"* * * At the present time a strong effort is being made to put Japan and China on a favorable quota basis—favorable to them. The very fact that the Filipinos, who were practically wards of ours, have been put on a quota of only fifty annually is assuring that the bars will not be let down for other Asiatics."

Former Rival Unions Join in Wage and Work-Week Demands

Wage increases and reduction of hours for 150,000 cotton garment workers were demanded last week by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers, according to a New York special to "Labor."

"A strike, if necessary, will be called to enforce the demand," said Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated.

The two unions, until recently at loggerheads but now both in the A. F. of L. fold, have united for a 20 per cent wage boost and a thirty-five-hour week. Labor spokesmen said that the $13 minimum set by the N.R.A. code was "hopelessly inadequate."

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WEST PORTAL BRANCH — West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934

"Big Business" and Recovery

"On every hand there appear encouraging signs of further business recovery. More men are being put to work at better wages; firms and corporations long in the red are either over the line or getting closer to the black. Some of the recovery legislation enacted in the last year has had a wholesome effect in laying the basis for business recovery and in strengthening the nation's banking structure."

This is the testimony, grudgingly given, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to the stupendous program of President Roosevelt under which a prostrate nation was lifted from the depths of despair and millions of men have found employment in the course of one year. The billions of dollars poured into the coffers of financial institutions, railroads and industrial concerns which had been all but scuttled by the much-touted "geniuses" of American industry and finance have had the effect at least of "laying the basis" for business recovery and "strengthening" the banking structure, according to this reactionary outfit.

But even at that, there is a fly in the ointment. Forgetting for the time being that these admitted advances have been made in the nation's rehabilitation in spite of opposition on the part of the Chamber to every move of the administration which was not aimed at directly benefitting "big business," the fortnightly review issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declares the need of business to "continue its forward movement unhampered by new and unnecessary restrictions." These restrictions are in proposed labor legislation, including the Wagner labor disputes bill, "which would do away with company union shop organizations and impose outside unions on employers"; the Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment reserves; the Connery bill, making a thirty-hour week mandatory, which "would be detrimental to recovery," and the stock exchange bill, which would open the door to "further governmental interference with business."

In plain English, the government, by unprecedented "interference in business," has succeeded in "laying the basis" for business recovery and has "strengthened" the banking structure. Therefore, it should immediately retire to the background and allow these financial and industrial wizards to again loot the country unhampered. This will be greatly facilitated if industry is allowed to foster the impotent company union and to exploit labor to its heart's content with unlimited working hours and scales of wages dictated by its own benevolence, if any.

Labor's answer to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should be an immediate bombardment of every member of Congress with a demand for the passage before the spring adjournment of the measures mentioned above. Let your representatives and senators know that you want those bills enacted at once—AND INSIST THAT ACTION BE TAKEN ON THEM PRIOR TO THE COMING ELECTIONS, so that you may know whether they represent the whole people or merely those comprising the United States Chamber of Commerce. Send your letter or telegram today!

Mrs. Pinchot's Charges

How much justification is there for the charges made by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot against General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator? Is it true that he "threw down his arms" in an endeavor to build up the power and wealth of Wall Street at the expense of the worker and the consumer? Did "big business" gain confidence from General Johnson's attitude on N.R.A. enforcement to go about the work of deliberately and systematically stamping out the workers' organizations, realizing that Johnson had made up his mind to make a dead letter of all the provisions in the law that protected workers?

These are questions which organized labor was asking long before Mrs. Pinchot gave voice to them before the Senate committee. The attitude and utterances of the general himself have given ample reason for the questioning attitude of labor.

In the early days of code operation the press was filled with the picturesque threats of the administrator against those employers who were caught "chiseling" on the code provisions. They ended with the disciplining of "small corner groceries and beauty shops," while the great industrial leaders openly flouted the law, and are doing so to this day. Codes were drawn up by employers which Johnson declared would never be approved. But they were approved, and they contained all the objectionable features to which the general objected. The company union would never be recognized, said Johnson, but in spite of President Roosevelt's plain interpretation of the law which outlawed these fraudulent organizations, Johnson and his counsel, Richberg, gave recognition to them on the same footing as the legitimate unions. The steel code was signed with the objectionable "merit" clause, after the N.R.A. administrator had violently denounced it and declared it would not be approved. Henry Ford defied the law and continues to violate it. And the automobile code, which recognizes minority representation in collective bargaining, and thus for the first time gives full recognition to company unions and communist-controlled organizations, alongside the genuine trade union, has gone into effect.

These developments of a system of industrial control which was designed to rehabilitate business and bring about re-employment and the restoration of labor's purchasing power have proved a great disappointment to labor, which has been remarkably calm in view of the circumstances. True, strikes and threats of strikes have absorbed public attention. But the wonder is that so few disturbances have occurred.

Of course, there are few who will follow Mrs. Pinchot in drawing the conclusions from General Johnson's course that she has done. But it cannot be denied that he has continually retreated from his positions and given considerable justification for the charge that he has "thrown down his arms" in the struggle with "big business."

State Highway Patrol

A suggestion by John R. Cornwell, president of the California State Employees' Association, that "the problem of extending to members of the state highway patrol the full powers of regular police officers" be studied by the executive committee of his organization, recently was commented upon by the Labor Clarion. In a letter to the editor Mr. Cornwell says his reference to the subject was "unfortunately worded." He continues:

"As I understand it, the patrolmen are not interested in full police power. They are only interested in the extension of the provisions of the compensation law in so far as their work is concerned. At the present time, under the state motor vehicle act, their duties are strictly the patrolling of the highways, and should they attempt to perform some other duty, such as stopping a fight or apprehending a criminal on the highways, such an act would take them outside of their prescribed duties and prevent their participation in the benefits provided by the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act. It is this problem that the general council has given to our executive committee for study, and this study has not yet been completed."

Chinese Workers a Problem

The story printed elsewhere of conditions found in San Francisco's Chinatown, as related by an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers, no doubt will be an eye-opener to the residents of this city. It is not always good policy to "go away from home to hear the news," but in this instance the revelations seem to bear the stamp of accuracy.

It will not be news to the members of the local garment workers affiliated with both the United Garment Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers. For these workers, especially the former, have seen their employment gradually disappear while they were compelled to roam the city vainly searching for work

What becomes of these thousands upon thousands of garments, manufactured under unsanitary conditions and at starvation wages, requiring the combined efforts of entire families to wring a meager livelihood from the industry?

A delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council at last week's meeting partially answered the question by asserting that 75 per cent of the garments manufactured in Chinatown were sold in this city. If this be true, who sells and handles these articles?—and above all, who wears them?

It is probable that the articles of clothing are of the cheaper grades, and consequently it is fair to assume they are purchased by working people. No one will have the temerity to assert that the union men and women of the city are the patrons of these Chinatown factories; it must be the thoughtless unorganized workers who are more interested in getting something cheap than they are in establishing decent wages and working conditions for American workers. The remedy for this condition is to establish an intensive organizing campaign to bring under the union banners all classes of workers to assist in raising the living and working standards of the workers.

And this brings us to the subject of organizing the Asiatic workers in our midst, as suggested by Miss Pesotta. These alien workers are here to stay. They must earn their daily bread. Some means of raising their standards to an approximate parity with those of American workers must be devised. Does their organization into trade unions answer this problem? Something of a similar nature has been undertaken by the Miscellaneous Union of the culinary crafts, who recently undertook the organization of Filipinos who had become a menace to them.

A desperate condition confronts the garment workers, and desperate conditions demand desperate remedies.

NEW YORK RELIEF COSTS

Figures compiled by the Welfare Council show that the cost of relief for the needy in New York City during 1933 was $110,000,000, or approximately eleven times the expenditure in 1929 for the same purpose.

From Labor Viewpoint

There must be power in the states and nation to remold through experimentation our economic practices to meet changing social and economic needs. . . . Denial of the right of such experimentation may be fraught with serious consequences to the nation.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet, declares that "the world at this moment is drifting rapidly into competitive armaments," and that another disastrous world war will result if this drift continues. He believes that "an expression of co-operation from the United States" on the subject of revision of the League of Nations covenant may turn the balance in favor of peace.

With factory employment and payrolls increasing, Secretary of Labor Perkins is not impressed by "the strike wave people are talking about." "There isn't a first-class strike in America," she told reporters in Cleveland. "Why do the American people get the jitters when strike is mentioned? Is it so terrible that people leave work and refuse to come back until they get something they want?"

Immediately on the going into effect of the wage increases in the automobile industry the manufacturers announced increased prices for their product. Henry Ford did not join in the price raise, and declared: "Higher wages are not an additional cost under proper management. Better paid workmen are more willing and more efficient. Better material is not necessarily more expense; on the contrary, it is always more economical."

Colonel Frank Knox, editor of the Chicago "Daily News," who has been spoken of as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1936, is laying the foundation for his candidacy by attacking the Recovery program, which he intimates is revolutionary. It is worthy of remark that the politicians who were so responsive to the President's plans when the country was prostrate and finance and industry were panic-stricken have regained their confidence in the individualism which brought about the depression now that business is on the uptrend.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to enter into reciprocal trade agreements, which is really intended to allow him to make tariff schedules without confirmation by Congress, has aroused much antagonism. However, the measure has no terrors for Congressman Richard J. Welch of the Fifth California district, who says: "I firmly believe the enactment of this bill will go far toward lifting us out of the terrible depression. I believe it will aid the American workingman, the American farmer, American industry and the American merchant marine. I shall therefore support it."

It is becoming more and more a question whether the big basic industries are going to insist upon renewal of their codes at the next expiration dates, says an I. L. N. S. writer. Big industrialists individually, as they get more out of the depression, are expressing opposition to making N.R.A. permanent, or to enactment of such measures as the Wagner bill, which would have to do with its permanency. There is frequent expression from within industry that N.I.R.A. was only a temporary expedient to combat depression. In other words, industry is getting on its feet, and is not so enthusiastic (until the next jamb) about "life lines" thrown from Washington.

A clear-minded writer on labor topics calls attention to the agreement just entered into between the bituminous coal industry and the United Mine Workers of America, and compares it with the recent "settlement" in the automobile industry. In the latter "brakes" were provided against collective bargaining, which were expected to be the pattern for other settlements. But in the coal industry the employers were dealing with organized workers, and the pattern was ignored. The plain inference is that bona-fide unions command the respect of the employers, and workers should bear this in mind. The company union, which does not even possess the respect of its own members, cannot expect to be respected by others.

Labor has been given "more voice" on industrial relations committees or boards for the adjustment of labor complaints and disputes set up under N.R.A. codes. No doubt this extended recognition of labor's interest in these proceedings will be helpful. But so long as workers' participation in code administration is confined to participation in these boards, which really are arbitration boards, with a fifth member who is supposed to be impartial, what justification is there for the ridiculous charges that "labor is seeking to control industry"? Labor will have one member on a board of five, so that after all it has but a "voice." Real participation in management will not be accomplished until labor is accorded membership on the code authority.

The announcement of General Johnson that he will make no attempt to have Congress renew the licensing provisions of the Recovery Act will be hailed with delight by the foes of the N.R.A. While this section of the law, which was designed as the "teeth" of the whole recovery program, never has been invoked, it kept the "chiseler" guessing, and as General Johnson on several occasions threatened to use it, it may have been helpful in code enforcement. The announcement will be understood as another of those "masterly retreats" of the blustering administrator. At a press conference before departing on his vacation President Roosevelt announced that he intended to ask Congress to renew the licensing feature of the act for another year.

WILLING TO OBLIGE

Head Clerk—I am very sorry to hear of your partner's death. Would you like me to take his place? Manager—Very much, if you can get the undertaker to arrange it.—"Pitt Panther."

TELEGRAPH INDUSTRY INDICTED

One of the most blistering indictments ever made of an industry was that of President Frank B. Powers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union against the telegraph communications industry. Powers showed by the industry's own figures, as collected by government agencies, that its management has been inefficient to an almost incredible degree.

While business was declining the big telegraph companies, heedless of danger signals, increased plant and equipment investment not far from 100 per cent. At the same time telegraph business was steadily declining, automatic equipment was constantly installed, though the cost of operation increased almost in step with the increase in automatic machines. Big salaries were paid officials, who apparently did little to earn them, while employees were paid starvation wages. These were some of the points made by Mr. Powers at an N.R.A. hearing on a proposed code for the telegraph companies.

Mr. Powers' testimony was a black eye for private ownership and management of the telegraph industry. Plainly, the present managements have not made good. If a demand arises for government ownership and management of the industry the managements will have themselves to blame.—I. L. N. S.

THE COMPANY UNION

"New Republic"

The company union is a union of straw, a fictitious body, like a dummy corporation. Company unions have grown about five times as rapidly as genuine unions since the passage of the Recovery Act. They are organized in fact or in effect by the employers themselves. Such a union almost never covers the workers in the plants of more than one employer. Its constitution is usually handed down by the employer, and its elections are carried out under his supervision. If it has any dues at all, they are not sufficient to fill a war chest. Its officers are employees, and their union work is paid for, directly or indirectly, by the employer. Through undercover agents, if necessary, the employer finds it possible easily to control the actions of such a "union." The widely proclaimed preference of the employer, and the fear of reprisal, induce employees to "join" this union and take part in its elections. The employer then pretends that because he is willing to negotiate with the committeemen of his own organization he is carrying on collective bargaining with representatives of the employees' own choosing.

Bargaining of this sort is, however, bargaining in name only. It is like bargaining with oneself, or bargaining between a holding company and a subsidiary corporation. No true bargain can occur unless both parties have power to decline the terms offered. In a great industry, a union covering one plant only would have no such power, even if it were thoroughly independent of the employer. For it cannot strike effectively. Still less can it do so when it has no funds, when its officers are employed and paid by the opposite party to the bargain, when its laws were framed by him and its elections are conducted by him. Employee representatives, flattered and conciliated by those who have given them their jobs and from whom they receive their pay, and conscious that the rank and file has no power to support them in a struggle, do not make demands and offer terms, but rather present suppliant petitions. Even if they were honest and aggressive they would not have the experience and skill in union activity or the expert knowledge to be any match for the employer. It is precisely because the employers do not want labor to be able to bargain collectively, and thus to be capable of exerting some real power over industry, that they substitute company unions for real ones. Any union that can exert power over wages or working conditions is denounced as one that wishes to "run the industry"—as the automobile executives now denounce the A. F. of L.

WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY CASE

The Federal District Court of Delaware has fixed April 30 for argument on a rule to show cause why preliminary relief should not be granted in the government's injunction suit against the Weirton Steel Company.

PHILADELPHIA LABOR EDITOR DIES

Boyd E. Morrison, editor of the "Philadelphia Progressive Labor World" for fifteen years, leader in civic movements in Philadelphia and Camden, and a figure in New Jersey politics, died of lobar pneumonia after a brief illness at his home in Camden on April 2. Starting in the coal mines near Donaldson, Pa., as a slate picker, Morrison learned the toilsome lesson of grubbing for bread. After leaving the mines he became a cigarmaker, and then a stage hand, and was a member of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 8. He was self-educated. Taking up writing, he became successful in the cause of organized labor. He was a reporter on the "Public Ledger," and later edited the old "News-Post."

Labor Penalized for Benefit of Landholders—Unearned Wealth

By JACKSON H. RALSTON, Palo Alto, Calif.

Two or three years ago the Los Angeles Real Estate Board announced with loud rejoicings that the Boulder Dam undertaking meant an increase in land values in southern California of four billion dollars, to be accorded to those who invested in the natural opportunities thus afforded. A fine thing for the recipients, undoubtedly; but would they have earned or created it? Of course not. This value would be the result of the existence and labor of the whole United States, but would never have been brought into being save for the presence of several millions of human beings now in southern California and other millions who might be induced to come. All these, with the blessings of good government, would have created the value which would be acquired by a relatively few. To labor it brings nothing save higher rents.

The result of Boulder Dam is to be, therefore, to make more millionaires out of landholders, who without working will profit from the labor of others.

Who Benefits by Improvements?

But Boulder Dam simply would do what all our boasted civilization has been doing steadily since the Declaration of Independence and before. There is no forward step in civilization and government we can take which does not bring unearned wealth to someone who is able to charge his fellows rent for the use of land. Build a schoolhouse where educational facilities were before lacking, and immediately land values rise. Police a neighborhood and the same result is achieved. Construct good roads and land values mount.

All the time the value of a house remains unchanged except that it deteriorates with time. The government does no single thing to maintain it. On the contrary, the better the house the more the government collects in the way of taxation. The more also that man surrounds himself with the necessities and comforts of civilization, the more he is taxed for his industry and forethought.

But the government does not stop with the taking. The money so obtained it spends for the benefit—and so far as property is concerned for the sole benefit—of land values. Here we have the secret of the larger portion of our exaggerated fortunes and our poverty. Labor is penalized for producing and the money so extracted by taxation is expended upon the property, or for the advantage of the property, of him who controls the land.

So labor languishes and suffers through being thrown out of work or prevented from utilizing land—which is another way of saying the same thing. Men walk the streets vainly asking the opportunity to labor and earn enough to meet their necessities and in their turn set other men to work supplying them.

It is utterly impossible that we should have a healthy community so long as we take from industry and expend for indefinite years the money so taken to maintain or extend the value of privilege and monopoly.

Privilege and Monopoly Fostered

The California State Federation of Labor realized this to the full at its Monterey convention, and declared its intention of remedying a situation which forces men out of work and insures their destitution. It indorsed a plan to get rid of the recent sales tax which crushes labor and works in favor of large landed wealth, and at the same time demanded freedom for labor from the taxes now levied upon improvements and tangible personal property. An amendment to the state Constitution to effect this has been prepared, and petitions to put it on the ballot are now being circulated.

Union Members Can Assist

You can help this on by insisting that your union get and circulate without delay the petition referred to, which can be obtained from S. Edward Williams, 83 McAllister street, San Francisco, secretary for Northern California Tax Relief Campaign Committee, or George W. Patterson, 2422 North Alvarado street, Los Angeles, president for southern California.

Los Angeles Custom Tailors Strike for Better Conditions

Custom tailors to the number of 350, from forty-two shops in Los Angeles, have walked out to enforce a demand for a thirty-five-hour week and enforcement of the minimum scale.

In an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the controversy between the strikers and the employers, Campbell MacCulloch, secretary of the Federal Regional Labor Board, called a peace conference to meet Tuesday of this week.

Market Street Security Holders Absorb All Receipts of Company

The annual report of the Market Street Railway reveals that it had a total income "available for interest and other fixed charges" of $1,095,042 during 1933, a gain of 24.6 per cent over the preceding year.

As in the preceding year, says a summary of the report, "the Market Street Railway charged the entire amount of earnings remaining after interest, amortization and other deductions to depreciation reserve, leaving neither profit nor loss."

The gross earnings showed a drop of 5.1 per cent, or $399,365, as compared with 1932.

The employees of the company, who were inveigled into a "company union" by widely advertised offers of a "share in the profits" of the local utility, will find little in the report to justify the hope that they will receive dividends on the alleged "profit-sharing" offer of the company.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

A striking illustration of the advantage of organization for the wage earners is presented now at Digby, N. S., a town on the Bay of Fundy coast. There about one hundred men employed in loading a steamer with manufactured lumber, went on strike against the prevailing wages of 12½ cents per hour. The strikers paraded to the town hall, where a demand was made that the civic officials force H. T. Warne, the lumber manufacturer and shipper involved, to raise wages to 25 cents an hour. Warne retaliated by hiring a crew of men from outside the town, without advancing wages.

Directly across the Bay of Fundy the union longshoremen are getting 65 cents an hour, for eight hours, and overtime for additional hours, at the docks of St. John, for the same type of wor The Digby longshoremen are not organized.

Mayor Declines to Be Stampeded On Salary Reductions and Relief

Representing the Bureau of Governmental Research, B. Clarence Holmes, chairman, and William H. Nanry, director, called upon Mayor Rossi last week with a demand for a salary slash of up to 25 per cent for all city employees and inclusion of funds for unemployment relief in the tax rate for the City and County of San Francisco.

The bureau's demands are based on the assumption that $5,000,000 will be needed to finance unemployment relief in the next fiscal year.

Following the conference, Mayor Rossi said:

"The demands of the bureau are based upon assumptions that are either not the real facts or have been exaggerated. Some of the figures presented are too large and too general. The situation is not as black as painted and there is no cause for alarm, if the responsible citizens and officials show common sense."

L'ESTRANGE ENTERS POLITICS

Dick L'Estrange of Hollywood, who is a member of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor, announces that he is going to be a candidate in the primaries next August for supervisor from the Third supervisorial district, which includes all of the Hollywood section and other parts of the city, says the Los Angeles "Citizen." The position is now filled by Supervisor Baine.

"Yessah, Ah's a great singah." "Wheah did you-all learn to sing?" "Ah graduated from a correspondence school." "Boy, you sho' lost lots of yo' mail."—Florida "Times Union."

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Johnson's Interpretation of Section 7-a May Bring A. F. of L. Into Fight With N.R.A.

A definite campaign to hamstring the effect of the President's encouragement of employee organization in industry is apparent in Washington. Privately antagonism toward the A. F. of L. is as vociferous and as illogical as at any previous time in history, expressed chiefly by corporation attorneys. Publicly there is more subtlety. The company union is still the wedge of the attack, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Battle lines were formed at a meeting of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board against the inclusion of company union representatives on the industrial relations board to be set up under the code for the shipbuilding industry. General Johnson favored inclusion of the company union on the board. He thinks it should have one of the three labor representatives, all of them to be nominated by the Labor Advisory Board and appointed by him. Labor objects.

Johnson argues that only 25 per cent of the workers in the industry pay union dues; that the other 75 per cent should have a representative; that the company union should be recognized as their representative. The Johnson-Richberg interpretation of the President's executive order on employee representation seems to support his position.

Labor argues that the company union was organized many years ago as a strike-breaking tool of the employers and has always been company-dominated. Acceptance of Johnson's argument, they say, would mean the end of genuine collective bargaining and would emasculate the effectiveness of the industrial relations boards. With four of the six members representing the companies, the appointment of a company chairman would probably follow, and negotiations regarding labor conditions would be a farce. It is believed the A. F. of L. will refuse to accept Johnson's argument.

A. F. of L. spokesmen are also outraged at the future prospect of being forced, as a result of the Johnson-Richberg interpretations, to sit down in arbitration disputes with communists. With A. F. of L. unions asking for wage scales graduated according to skill, training and experience, and communist representatives asking for a flat wage for all workers, collective bargaining is again a farce.

Labor is asking whether industry and the communists are joining hands against the A. F. of L. and whether as a result it will be forced to carry on its fight for collective bargaining even against the N.R.A.

DEATH OF PETER OLSEN

Labor circles in San Francisco were profoundly shocked and saddened Tuesday morning last when it became known that Peter E. Olsen, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, was dead—a victim of suicide.

On Monday night Algot Adolfson, assistant secretary of the union, accompanied by a friend, had occasion to call on Olsen relative to union affairs. They found him dead, with a bullet wound through his head.

At an election of officers held by the union last Friday Olsen was defeated for the office of secretary-treasurer, a position he had held for thirteen years. He is believed to have become despondent over his defeat.

Other members of local unions who have passed away since last reports are: Michele Frallicciardi, member of Musicians' Union No. 6; George Leichner, Typographical Union No. 21; John Driscoll, Professional Embalmers' Union No. 9040; Clarence A. Mowry, Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34; Joseph Berry, Journeyman Barbers' Union No. 148; Earl Cranston Sharp, Musicians' Union No. 6; Constantin Louis Ave, Machinists' Lodge No. 68; John H. Cailteux, Machinists' Lodge No. 68.

CLASSES FOR UNEMPLOYED GIRLS

The spring term of classes being conducted by the Y. W. C. A. in co-operation with the emergency education program of the federal government will open the week of April 16 and will include groups in business correspondence, grammar, creative writing, verse-speaking, current events, French, Spanish, glee club, sewing, books and poetry, vocabulary building, sketching and crafts, appearance and personality, and stenographic practice. An open house at which classes now in progress will give an interesting demonstration of their accomplishments will be held on Thursday afternoon, April 12, at 2:30 o'clock in the gymnasium, 620 Sutter street, and will be open to the public.

DOCK WORKERS' MEETING

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association locals Nos. 38 and 79 are reported to have approved the tentative agreement recently negotiated between the unions and the water front employers by the mediation board appointed by President Roosevelt, by which the threatened coast-wide strike of stevedores was averted.

At a protracted meeting held on Monday night last it was decided to hold an election on Wednesday to set up the final machinery for the working out of the agreement. Twenty candidates were placed in nomination, from whom five will be chosen to work with a committee of five employers' representatives in the supervision of the hiring hall provided for by the mediators.

This committee also will assume the duty of meeting with the employers to negotiate a wage scale, which matter was left open in the tentative agreement.

This solution was not arrived at unanimously, and the report is that a strong minority group protested the acceptance of the agreement.

District President William J. Lewis and his aides were given a vote of confidence by the meeting.

The hearing of charges against Lee J. Holman, suspended president of the local union, has been set for next Tuesday. He is charged with exceeding his authority during the period prior to the date set for the strike. Holman claims that his suspension was unwarranted, and that the action was "stirred up by communist factions." He maintains that he still is president of the local union.

Capital is still hopeful that the day will come when it can sit up and take interest.—Dallas "News."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union will meet in regular monthly session at 1 p. m. Sunday, April 15, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, near Mission. The subjects to be considered at this meeting are of sufficient importance to both branches of the craft—newspaper and book and job—to demand the attendance and receive the consideration of every member of the union. With nominations of candidates for delegates to the Chicago convention of the I. T. U. to be made, a representative gathering may be expected.

Members of the Typographical Union are mourning the passing of Mr. George Leichner, among the oldest of their fellow craftsmen, who died April 5 in St. Francis Hospital, two days after a surgical operation performed in an effort to correct a stomach ailment. Mr. Leichner was born in San Francisco and would have attained the sixty-fourth year of his life had he lived until the 18th of this month. Throughout the more than forty years of his career as a printer Mr. Leichner was engaged almost exclusively in the book and job branch of his trade, and probably for that reason his wider acquaintance was among printers of that division of the craft, although he was not unknown to newspaper typographers. Because of failing health he virtually had retired from the trade, and for the last several years had lived in the quiet of Marin County, the beautiful environs of which were so comforting to him. George Leichner was the husband of the late Modesta Leichner and the brother of Mrs. Susie Buhlinger, Mrs. Emma Lenhardt and William H. Leichner, who is, as was his brother, a member of the union. Funeral services for Mr. Leichner were held last Saturday at a local mortuary chapel. His remains were laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery, these members of the union acting as pallbearers: A. F. Boot, C. E. Boot, H. J. Ferber, J. C. Gaiser, T. J. Mitchell, and W. A. Montgomery. The sympathy of the union is extended to the bereaved relatives.

The personnel of the brass band being organized within the ranks of Typographical Union No. 21 at present is as follows: H. M. Hawkins, E. D. Jacobs and J. R. Spann, clarinets; L. M. Bean, Georges Lanson, Irving Levy and C. T. Vandewater, cornets; Mr. Chenoweth, J. C. Gaiser and Eddie Harris, altos; Logan Franklin, Charles Jarboe and Leslie Marden, Trombones; James Riley, baritone; Mr. Farnsworth, baritone saxophone; F. J. McCarthy, tuba; C. B. Maxwell, snare drum; Conrad E. Scheel, bass drum and cymbals. The band is holding rehearsals in the assembly room at union headquarters every Thursday night. While 7:30 p. m. is the hour scheduled for starting the rehearsals, some, because of irregular working hours, have found it impossible to report at that hour. However, as the practice period continues for an hour and a half to two hours, late comers will be welcomed with the assurance no apology for a belated arrival will be required. If you are musically inclined and desirious of developing a degree of proficiency in the art of music, and are interested in the success of this undertaking, and want to make the band something the union may well be proud of, you may obtain information on how those things can be accomplished by communicating with Mr. O. E. Wilbur, addressing him in care of the union's headquarters.

John B. McBride, oldest active member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, died yesterday at his home. During the Centennial Exposition in 1876 Mr. McBride was foreman of the J. B. Lippincott Company's printing exhibit. Later he was employed by the Chilton Press, where he worked twenty-five years as a compositor. He had been handling type seventy-one years.—From a Philadelphia newspaper. Mr. McBride was a cousin of Daniel F. McDevitt of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, and was the latter's foreman when he was an apprentice. Mr. McDevitt says he believes Mr. McBride had been affiliated with the Typographical Union for more than sixty years. Mr. McDevitt says he has a distinct recollection of his mother telling him that Mr. McBride entered the employ of the McKellar, Smith & Jordan Type Foundry when he was only 10 years old, and makes the comment that handling type for seventy-one years is a l-o-n-g time, with which, it is believed, most of us will unhesitatingly agree.

Verily, to get the news of persons and events, and to learn more of some of our fellows whom we have known the longest, one must go away from home, as may be evidenced from the following, extracted from the March 28 issue of the Arizona "Republic" of Phoenix:

"Douglas S. White, 73 years old, rode through Phoenix streets as one in a dream yesterday, as one awe-struck, and not until he reached the old city hall plaza on Washington street did the look of bewilderment fade to one of recognition.

"This newspaper's first foreman, Mr. White, visited Phoenix yesterday for the first time since 1893.

"Changes that have been wrought in the more than forty years of his absence made Phoenix almost unrecognizable until he reached the old plaza.

"That was one point which years could not dim in his memory, for on the night of his arrival in Phoenix from Yuma via sixteen mule team in 1880 one of the first sights he saw in Phoenix was two men hanging to a tree in that same plaza.

"As for the rest of Phoenix, Mr. White was almost speechless.

"'The change which has come over this city in the forty years of my absence is almost unbelievable,' he said. 'Now Phoenix is a city of blocks on blocks of great buildings. When I first knew it, there were only two business blocks.

"'Oh! It was a grand sight, was Phoenix, coming in from the desert after six weeks' trek. Water ran through the streets in ditches, and you could see the green grass like an oasis as you came near.

"'I remember what a sight it was then. It is even a more remarkable sight now. . . .'

"Memories flooded back, and Mr. White recalled the time when Jim McClintock (now Colonel James H. McClintock, former postmaster) was a compositor under him in the newspaper office, when he made a seventy-five-mile ride with a group to get ranchers to move from the path of a marauding Geronimo band, how Bucky O'Neil offered him a choice of being undersheriff or manager of the old Buckeye Canal—and he took the canal.

"For thirty-eight years, up until a year ago, Mr. White was in the mechanical department of the San Francisco 'Examiner.' He now is retired, and with Mrs. White he drove down from Grand Canyon yesterday 'just to see the home town.'

"He always considers this his home town, even though a native of Wisconsin. Mr. White came West at 17, bound for the excitement and adventure that was the Tombstone silver camp.

"'I'm going to spend the next couple of days here, looking up what old friends I can find, and looking over the city,' Mr. White said.

"He and Mrs. White are guests in Hotel Luhrs, which 'wasn't built when I left here,' the pioneer commented."

The following brief missive from Mr. White was received by one of his local correspondents:

"Hotel Luhrs, Phoenix, Ariz., March (?)—what do we care?—Dear Friend: Everything going 'Jake.' Plenty of heat here now. No mishaps. Run off road once into sand; took two machines to pull us out. I was not driving—not me; error charge to So and So!

"Will idle on road back in about a week, through L. A., etc. Can't find any of the old gang here. Inquiry brings the reply, 'dead.'

"A new generation here, which brings the thought we must soon move on and leave our work to the next. Let them get what they can out of it—we should give a darn—and wish them only joy!"

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The coming Sunday—union meeting—usual place, Labor Temple. Among business coming before the session will be election of local officers.

After inspecting placer mining "diggings" up in the Oroville section, in which he holds an interest, Harvey Anson expresses himself as being well pleased with the outlook for making a profitable "washup."

The "G. O. P." slate of the M. T. D. U. was indorsed as candidates for M. T. D. U. offices. There was no opposition for secretary-treasurer. There being but slight opposition for president and first vice-president, the "old guard," or "die-hard" ticket will doubtless be elected by an overwhelming majority. Harry Cullen, of Newark, N. J., was given one indorsement for president, that of Pittsburgh, Pa. The latter union also gave its indorsement for first vice-president to John White of Indianapolis, Inc. The ticket for M. T. D. U. officers: President, Munroe Roberts of St. Louis; vice-president, Harold Mitchell of Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Rand Anderson of New York. With the presidency going to St. Louis and the secretary-treasurer being transferred to New York, with Harold Mitchell being given a "back seat" as vice-president, skeptical ones might be led to look upon this peculiar lineup for M. T. D. U. officers as an effort to transfer the political control of the M. T. D. U. from New York to St. Louis. Just how any such change would be likely to inject any new life into the M. T. D. U. it would be difficult to imagine. The M. T. D. U. has been going downhill pretty badly of late. And it may be the New Yorkers, who have practically held the M. T. D. U. in the palm of their hand all these years, have finally concluded to look upon it as another "lost cause" which they probably would prefer not to have "blow up" on their hands, but out around somewhere near the banks of the Missouri River. While the M. T. D. U. treasury is none too flush at this time, yet when the newly-elected officers are installed the retiring officers may be presented with a check "paid in full" for back salaries. But as an evidence of good faith and interest in the welfare of the working members who have been so heavily taxed by their officers without receiving any benefits, the retiring officers might and may donate the amount of their back salaries to the treasury of the M. T. D. U. Anyway, it would appear the matter will be up to the incoming and not the outgoing president of the M. T. D. U. "Wipe off the slate and start all over again," might be a good policy, after all. Who knows? One can never tell. Might try it, though.

Hearst's Statement Is Questioned by Writers

The average wage of news department workers on William Randolph Hearst's two newspapers in the national capital is 20.8 per cent less than it was in 1931, the Washington Newspaper Guild announced this week.

The guild, a recently formed union of reporters and other editorial staff employees, made the announcement in reply to a front-page editorial carried by Hearst newspapers throughout the country in which the publisher declared he had gone far beyond the recovery program in the matter of increasing wages.

According to the guild's survey, there have been three 10 per cent pay cuts on Hearst's Washington papers and no general restoration has been made. The average reporter and photographer employed there is getting 26 per cent under his 1931 wage, while the newspaper artists are receiving 33 per cent less.

The Newspaper Guild of New York also has taken action upon Hearst's editorial. In a set of resolutions given publicity last week it is asserted that "blanket wage cuts as high as 27 per cent have been imposed upon editorial employees of all Hearst newspaper services and syndicates, and no part of these blanket wage cuts has been restored." The resolutions also ask that Senator Schall, who had the Hearst editorial inserted in the Congressional Record, take similar action with respect to the Guild's resolutions.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

The April issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released this week by Joseph J. Creem, labor commissioner, reveals that employment increased 7.8 per cent and payrolls 6.5 per cent in the manufacturing industries of the state in March, 1934, as compared with February, 1934. Average weekly earnings declined 1.3 per cent in March, 1934, as compared with the previous month. The "Bulletin" also shows substantial increases in nearly all lines of industrial activity in the state in March, 1934, as compared with the same month a year ago.

Montgomery Ward & Co. turned a deficit of $5,686,794 in 1932 into a net profit of $2,227,937 in 1933.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company Shows Big Decrease in Earnings

Operations of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries during 1933 resulted in a deficit of $1,689,027 after payment of all charges and dividends, according to the twenty-eighth annual report, just issued. In 1932 there was a surplus of $630,025, so 1933 made a worse showing than the previous year by $2,319,052.

Gross revenue was $463,000 less than for 1932 and $3,035,000 less than 1931.

Three things brought this result—unsettled economic conditions, a substantial drop in sales of electricity, and a heavy increase in taxes.

The total tax bill for 1933 was $10,352,191, a jump of $1,310,093 over 1932. The greatest part of this increase resulted from the action of the 1933 Legislature in raising the gross revenue tax on utilities from 7½ to 9 per cent.

MOLDERS' UNION No. 164

The convention of the International Molders' Union of North America, which is to be held in Chicago in August of this year, at a date not yet set, will include a full delegation from the San Francisco local, No. 164.

At a recent meeting of that union the following were elected delegates: Frank Brown, William G. Leishman, R. W. Burton, James Hannon and James Doyle. In accordance with a custom of many years, Tom Mooney was elected honorary delegate.

Frank Brown, business agent of No. 164, has recently returned from Seattle, where he went as a representative of the International Union. He succeeded in effecting an agreement between the union and the stove manufacturers.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 6, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Noriega excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Operating Engineers' No. 64, George Rhine, C. A. Church, and Jack Holmes; Stage Employees' No. 16, Robert G. Wakeman and George Ward; Musicians' No. 6, A. Frankel. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed. Congressman Richard J. Welch, relative to passage of Philippine independence bill, and calling attention to Section 8, restricting the immgiration of laborers to a quota of fifty annually. Senator McAdoo, Congressman Welch, and J. B. Weaver, deputy administrator of N.R.A. shipping section, relative to endeavors to secure the passage of amendments to the shipping code. Miscellaneous Employees' No. 110, copy of wage scale for members employed in clubs, hospitals, roadhouses and other institutions. Stove Mounters' No. 61, transmitting contribution of 50 cents per member for convention fund. Coopers' No. 65, stating they will pay their contribution to convention fund. President Green of A. F. of L., approving Council's action on the subject of the stock exchange regulation bill of Senator Fletcher. San Francisco Center of California League of Women Voters, thanking Council for obtaining Attorney Leo R. Friedman as a representative speaker against Constitutional Amendment No. 98, providing for the appointment of judges in Los Angeles county. Bakery Wagon Drivers, copy of circular to grocery and restaurant trade soliciting support of the five-day week in the baking industry, and asking members not to patronize bakeries failing to observe the shortened working week. Civil Service Commission, scope circular in re examination for Class U-206, water department worker; also circular to department heads relative to assignments and classification of duties and certification of payrolls. Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application by Bakers' No. 24 for boycott of Golden West Baking Company and Phillips Baking Company. By Garage Employees, for boycott on Seaboard Garage, Standard Garage and Post-Taylor Garage. Retail Shoe Clerks, requesting citation of manager of Gallenkamp's stores. Wage scale and agreement of Journeymen Tailors' No. 80. Labor Council of Stockton, requesting boycott of Seals' Baseball Club.

Referred to Committee on Education—Invitation from Ashbury Improvement Association to join in endeavor to secure a junior college for San Francisco.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Request of a number of civic organizations for Council's participation in enforcement of measures to protect property against fire and earthquake hazards. Circular letter of President William Green, relative to Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment insurance.

Request Complied With—From Sailors' Union, requesting Council address Senators Johnson and MacAdoo to support the King-Dies immigration bill, pending in Senate Immigration Committee. This bill would stop immigration of alien seamen.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Circular letter from President Green, asking assistance in organizing employees of gasoline service stations. Application for affiliation of Operating Engineers' No. 64-B.

Report of Executive Committee—In controversy between Culinary Workers and Nonie's restaurant, recommended a boycott; laid over awaiting promise on part of manager to unionize on terms of the unions. Controversy between Operating Engineers' No. 64 and El Rey Brewing Company, referred to secretary. Label Section requested advice of committee in regard to plan for trailer to motion picture film, advocating patronage of union label, card and button. Committee advised against having anyone selected as speaker outside the labor movement and recommended Secretary O'Connell. In the matter of request of Tom Mooney for exhibition of a film illustrating his case before the delegates, the request was granted and date of exhibition left to the arrangement of the president and the secretary of the Council. The resolution submitted by Delegate O'Grady of Masters, Mates and Pilots' No. 90, relative to Section 7 (a) of the Industrial Recovery Act, was recommended to be filed by committee. On motion to re-refer the resolution to the executive committee the Council voted after lengthy debate to re-refer said resolution to committee. In the matter of resolution submitted by Electrical Workers' No. 151, committee recommended that it be filed, by reason of impracticability of enforcement of the principle of the resolution. In matter of resolution or request of International Longshoremen's Association for co-operation in their struggle with the shipowners, committee will keep the resolution in committee until representatives of the organization appear before the committee and submit the necessary information. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakers' No. 24 have signed agreement with master bakers for thirty-six-hour week and 15 per cent increase in wages, and thank Council for assistance rendered. Culinary workers are conducting an intensive campaign against Chinese restaurants; report Embarcadero No. 11 now fair. Grocery clerks report New Mission Market unfair to them. Auto Mechanics' No. 1305 are making fine progress and will reaffiliate with Trade Union Promotional League. Chauffeurs call attention to unfairness of Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker street. Miscellaneous Employees request conference of joint board and officers of Council with management of Whitcomb Hotel.

Post Office Clerks thank Council for assistance in securing partial restoration of wages by action of Congress. Window Cleaners still have trouble with the By Block Service, Inc. Butchers No. 115 are submitting controversy with employers to Regional Labor Board. Ferryboatmen will contribute to convention fund. Garment Workers' No. 131 request demand for their label when purchasing shirts and working garments. Bakery Wagon Drivers call attention to their circular letter to grocery stores and restaurants; Torino and Roma bakeries are unfair. United Laborers are increasing their membership; will parade on Labor Day; have suffered the loss of their president, William H. Coakley.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended admission into affiliation with the Council of Optical Workers' Union No. 18791. Concurred in.

Report of General Labor Day Committee—(See report in Labor Clarion.)

New Business—Moved that Council adjourn in respect to the memory of Brother William H. Coakley, president of United Laborers' No. 261. Motion concurred in by standing vote of delegates.

Receipts, $590; expenditures, $783.82.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button and to patronize the Municipal Railway when possible.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Funeral Home, 401 Baker.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Leader, on Fifth between Market and Mission, has reopened with a full union crew. This house is large, light and airy, serves good food, beer and wines at popular prices, and employs twenty-six union workers. We ask the workers to patronize this house in preference to Foster's and the Roosevelt, which are in the same block and are on our unfair list.

The Roosevelt, Mission at Fifth, has a big banner floating overhead and a placard in the window, both having the blue eagle and the sign, "100 Per Cent N.R.A." You are reminded that this means the fifty-four-hour week and a scale of wages away below what the union demands; so stay away from there.

The Ferry Post Office Tavern has straightened up with Local No. 110. It is safe for the longshoremen to use this house. We extend our thanks to the waterfront workers for their assistance with this house. Bill's, at Pier 37, is still "haywire." Gus's, at Eighth and Folsom, is chiseling, so we loaned him a news vender. Laundry workers, please pass this house up. El Portal Cafe, at Eighth avenue and Fulton, is another chiseler, so we took away the house card. Taxi drivers, miss this house. Mayflower, 2487 Mission, has a Chinese non-union crew; also it has a news vender outside.

McCarthy's, 2484 Mission, has a full union crew; all O.K. Tivoli Club, 70 Eddy street, has opened with a full union crew. Black Cat, 56 Mason street, opened O.K.

Had a little argument with "Rough House" Newton, but he saw the light and will go along with the unions; this house O.K.

Checked up this week on the down-town 5 and 10-cent stores; find them doing big business in the restaurants. Those patronizing them mostly young people. We ask all union men and women to impress it on their sons and daughters that these places are regular sweatshops; that if they get a cheap meal they do so at the cost of the health and well being of the workers. Ask your relatives to look for the union card in the window and to especially avoid Foster's, Clinton's and the White Log Taverns. They are all non-union.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Saturday Evening, April 7, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers: All present, excepting Secretary O'Connell, excused.

Sergeant-at-arms kept record of delegates attending.

Minutes of Previous Meeting: Read and approved.

Correspondence: San Francisco Building Trades Council submitted the following list of additional delegates at large, which was accepted and delegates seated, to-wit:

H. L. Martin, Dewey Meade, J. D. Leary, Joseph Trumpower, W. J. Swicegood, J. P. Welsh, J. Clawson, George Winrich, B. Ellisberg, Joseph Mazza, A. E. Cohn, Fred Throp, R. McCarthy, F. C. Burns, Alexander Sheriffs, John Boland, A. E. Dwyer, R. R. Corrie, J. Hazzard, J. Pereccio, J. Mullane, E. Stindler, J. Smith, L. McCabe, J. Allen, V. Howard, R. Murphy, C. Charlston, W. Foster, W. Coakley, E. V. Conroy, R. Helfinberger, J. Healy, C. L. Lyon.

From the following unions, submitting names of members of parade committees: Carpenters' No. 22, Carpenters' No. 42, Carpenters' No. 483, Cracker Bakers' No. 125, Cracker Packers' Auxiliary No. 125, Felt and Composition Roofers, Painters' No. 19, Painters' No. 1158, Molders' No. 164, Musicians' No. 6, Coopers' No. 35, Upholsterers' No. 3, Hodcarriers' No. 36, Auto Mechanics' No. 1305, Cooks' No. 44, Electrical Workers' No. 6, Ladies' Garment Workers' No. 8, Miscellaneous Employees' No. 110, Sheet Metal Workers' No. 104, Street Carmen, Division No. 518, Trades Union Promotional League.

Names of members of parade committees were ordered to be incorporated into the list of regular delegates in addition to those heretofore appointed by the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

Report of Speakers' Committee: A tentative speaker has been asked to accept the invitation to become orator on Labor Day, and requested to give an early reply.

Reports of Unions: The following unions have taken action in regard to turning out in the parade, and signified intending to do so: Painters' No. 19, Janitors' No. 9, Painters' No. 1158, Pastry Cooks' No. 44, Stove Mounters' No. 61, Composition Roofers', Carpenters' No. 22, Bakers' No. 24, United Laborers' No. 261, Cracker Bakers' No. 125, Coopers' No. 65. Many other unions will consider such action at their next regular meeting.

Vice-President Edward L. Nolan requested the names of delegates-at-large be published, and stated that the Building Trades Council will seek to have all its affiliated unions take part in the parade.

At the suggestion of the chair, a general discussion was had on the question of permitting fair employers to have floats emblematic of the industry in the line of parade. It seemed to be the general opinion that such floats would be an attractive feature of the parade, but that care should be exercised that advertising features of the individual employers be excluded, but that each industry be allowed to have a representative float, with only such exceptions or control as might be approved by a special committee to be appointed for that purpose.

To unify the sentiments expressed by the many speakers on the question the following motion was adopted as the consensus of opinion of all delegates present: "Moved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the general plan as outlined in the discussion on the question of floats representative of the various industries be approved by this meeting, with the understanding that final action thereon be had at the next meeting of the general committee."

Moved, seconded and carried, that the next meeting of the general committee be held in San Francisco Labor Temple three weeks from date, Saturday evening, April 28, 1934.

Meeting then adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

THOMAS DOYLE, Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of the Meeting Held April 4, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League meeting, Wednesday, April 4, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell, at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but A. W. Edwards, who was excused. The minutes of the previous meeting, held March 21, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Operating Engineers' Union No. 59, for G. Simon. Credentials were accepted. Delegate R. Meyers of Coopers' Union was seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council; minutes, noted and filed. From the Barrett Tire Company, 378 O'Farrell street, informing organized labor that they are distributors for the India tire, the only tire bearing the A. F. of L. union label. All trades unionists who own automobiles should bear this in mind when in need of tires; letter posted. From Green Duck Company of Chicago, Ill., catalogue on badges and buttons for Labor Day parades and conventions; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had visited quite a number of stores and firms, and unions, as well, on the union label, card and button.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union, reporting for the culinary workers, stated that the demand for their union house card was good just at present and they are in hopes that it will continue; believe that in the interpretation of their code they will retain locally their eight-hour day that they have been enjoying for a good many years. Ice Wagon Drivers reported that this kind of weather is good for them and all members are working. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported work is no better; state that their members are in need of work and this could be had for them if the union men and women would be consistent in buying overalls, corduroys, jeans, shirts, smocks and aprons with the union label and made in this district; whist game Thursday, April 19, in the Labor Temple. Bookbinders' Union stated conditions about the same, with a few idle. Motion Picture Operators' Union reported the Liberty Theater as unfair to them; were able to divert trade from the unfair Union Furniture Company. Bill Posters and Billers' Union reported work is quiet; requested a demand for union billers. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 requested a demand for their union label on all upholstered furniture; will hold their dance at California Hall next Saturday night. Milk Wagon Drivers' Union stated that the milk-selling situation is very unsettled; request you not to buy milk from a grocer who solicits and delivers the milk he sells; competition is very keen at present. Coopers' Union No. 65 says work is not so good; requests you not to drink beer drawn out of a metal keg or barrel, as they are not union-made and are a menace to your health if the coating inside should chip; will parade Labor Day. Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 reported the San Francisco Biscuit Company, a Seattle, Wash., firm, and the Peerless crackers, made in Sacramento, Calif., are unfair to them. Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary stated their members are working fair. Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 reported that the By Block Service, Inc., is unfair to them; will hold their dance April 14. Electrical workers' Union No. 151 stated all members will hereafter wear their union button at work; look for it and request to see it; reported on the ramifications of the power trust so as to constitute the key industry and the revelations of their methods to secure that position. Carpet Mechanics' Union reported the West Coast Linoleum and Carpet Company as unfair to them. Pile Drivers' Union stated many members working. Bakers' Union No. 24 stated that up to now that the new code has not absorbed their unemployed members as they thought it would; that Foster's bakeries and dairy lunches are unfair to the bakers and culinary workers. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union reported work about medium. Office Employees' Union is paying attention to the new budget of the city and hopes the wage reduction will be restored. Molders' Union is doing good organizing work in the South and Northwest; men of the trade are seeking organization; held election of delegates to their international union; showed Tom Mooney picture at their meeting; picnic June 24 at Neptune Beach; Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves and heaters are union-made; also the Western stove, made in Los Angeles.

Agitation Committee: Committee met Monday, March 26, to hear the report of Delegates Gaffney and Desepte on the trailer talk reel. The recommendations of the committee were approved. Delegate Gaffney stated that he and Delegate Desepte had seen Brother Walter MacArthur relative to writing the speech and that he had it ready to read, and suggested its approval except for a minor change or two. The speech was read and approved. The matter of who the speaker would be was left open, although the report of the executive committee of the Labor Council recommended Secretary John A. O'Connell. This recommendation was held in abeyance for future developments.

Labor Day Committee: Delegate S. S. King reported. It was moved and seconded that the League send a letter to all unions relative to being consistent union men and women and patronizing the union label, card and button in all activities for the parade and the day in general. Carried.

Visiting Committee: Reported visiting the Post Office Clerks, Brewery Workers and Vulcanizers and Tire Repairmen.

Good and Welfare: Under this heading much good discussion was had relative to the demand for the union label, card and button. The Ladies' Auxiliary stated that they were doing all they could to help. Will meet the first Wednesday in the Labor Temple and the third Wednesday at a member's home.

Receipts: $53.42; bills paid, $100.41. Same approved by the trustees.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. Tables were then set up and the delegates and visitors played bunco. Many good prizes were won and all participating enjoyed the game. Next meeting will be held April 18.

"Remember the April campaign for union-labeled products and union services."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore
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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

United Hatters.—Brother Jonas Grace, secretary of the Hatters' Union and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, appeals to all of labor to assist him in the great struggle now confronting the union hat makers in San Francisco. The Hatters' Union is one of the old organizations of the Council and it should not be necessary to appeal to you for support. However, Brother Grace in his fight needs your help, so please give him whatever help you can by purchasing your next hat from those union firms who make their own hats here in San Francisco. You will find the label of the United Hatters of North America on the inside. This is also home industry, and we all wish to patronize stores or shops carrying the union label on articles made in San Francisco. Many stores in San Francisco sell union-made hats, so it should not be hard to find one. Remember, demand the label of the United Hatters of North America.

—

Why Labor Day?—This is the day on which labor meets to review the past and demonstrate for the future. It is the day when organized labor calls most attractively to the unorganized workers the importance of organization. It is organized labor's annual holiday. It is also a general holiday for all. It was brought forth as a legal holiday by organized labor. By orators on this day there can be shown that were it not for organized labor there would have been more in distress today than there are, from the fact that organized workers have used their endeavor to extend employment by the reduction of the service day and the service week. It will show the importance of organization to all those who attend the demonstrations of organized labor upon this great labor holiday.

—

Labor's Aspirations.—Some years before his death Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the acknowledged leader of the labor movement in America, was asked to define labor's aspirations. "What does labor want"? asked Mr. Gompers. "It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too lofty, too beautiful, too ennobling to be within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright."

—

Bakery Wagon Drivers.—Brother Kidwell wishes to advise the delegates to the Council that in a few days circulars will be placed in the homes of people living near and patronizing stores selling the Roma and Torino bread. Labor must take a stand on these two unfair firms. You should find out if the store you are patronizing sells the Roma or Torino bread, and if they do, tell them, and buy no more until such time as they discontinue selling this scab bread.

We must all take our hats off to the Bakery Wagon Drivers. They have notified the Council of their participation in the Labor Day parade, with a float and a brass band, followed by 650 members of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union.

—

Chauffeurs' Union.—The Council has on the "We Don't Patronize List" the Morrison Funeral Parlors, located at 401 Baker street. Labor and its friends should take notice. Just a few days ago a member of organized labor was buried from this unfair funeral parlor. How would you like to be buried from such a place?

Brother McManus is now back on the job and his smiling face is here with us again, and we all wish him the best of luck, as he is a hard worker for the Council.

—

Waitresses' Union.—Nonie's Sandwich Shop, located at 1200 Potrero avenue, is fair to organized labor and is now in a position to serve you. Organized workers in the vicinity are requested to patronize Nonie's Sandwich Shop and to advise their friends.

The Waitresses will parade Labor Day and will have a float, and you may rest assured it will be a float. Do you delegates remember their float in the 1925 Labor Day parade? If you don't you may call at the office of the Council and there they will show you a picture.

—

United Garment Workers.—You delegates heard the appeal of Sister Hagan last Friday night in behalf of the United Garment Workers. Now, what are you going to do about it? Do you remember the obligation or promise you made when you became a delegate to the Council, to always have on your person five union labels? Are you keeping that promise?

—

Carmen's Union.—The following members of the Carmen's Union are on the sick list: William Currier, L. G. Shaw, J. Defarreri, Harry Lupescu, F. J. Monahan, James Spence, George Kelly. Brothers Patrick O'Brien, Barney Davey and William O'Connell have just returned to work.

Brother Walter Crossley of the California cable is off sick and brother John E. Leed has returned to work. Whenever you wish to use a cable car be sure you use the California cable cars.

—

Labor Clarion Gets Results for the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.—Brother Wettstein, secretary for the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, commends the Labor Clarion for the support it has given the union. Many women have called his office advising they had stopped taking milk from the Good Brothers' Dairy after reading in the Labor Clarion that the dairy was unfair to the Milk Wagon Drivers. More action on the part of the women will straighten out Good Brothers.

Brother Wettstein requests the delegates and friends to withhold their patronage from Good Brothers as they are still on the unfair list of the union. Do not patronize Good Brothers' Dairy of Glen Park.

—

Eight-Hour Day for Butchers.—The local N.R.A. Compliance Board has decided in favor of Butchers' Union No. 115 in its controversy with the employers regarding working hours. The employers had insisted on a working day of nine hours on certain days of the week, while the union had insisted on the straight eight-hour day. Hereafter the eight-hour day will prevail in all butcher shops, and the journeymen butchers, who had been fearful that the code, instead of benefitting them, would be interpreted to their detriment, are consequently elated. Secretary Maxwell is a member of the Compliance Board.

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

Suitor (sighing)—Well, since you don't want to marry me after all, perhaps you'll return my ring. Girl (acidly)—If you must know, your jeweler has called for it already.—"Moustique."

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this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it . . . that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

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